The People's Korea

No. 950 EVERY WEDNESDAY JULY 11, 1979 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

Presidential On-the-Spot Guidance To Chongjin, N. Hamgyong Prov.

President Kim Il Sung gave an on-the-spot guidance in the work of Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province from June 5 to 20, KCNA reported.

In this period he went round the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the Chongjin Shipyard, the Chongjin Steel Works, the Tunam Cooperative Farm in Drang County and other industrial establishments and cooperative farms in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province and called consultative meetings to deeply acquaint himself with the work of different domains of the national economy and gave important teachings on the tasks facing various domains and units.

On the a basis of a concrete grasp on the overall work of Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province, he guided a joint enlarged plenary meeting of the Chongjin Municipal and North Hamgyong provincial committees of the Workers' Party of Korea on June 20.

Attending the meeting were Li Jong Ok, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Chol Man, Ro Tae Sok, Cho Se Ung, Hong Si Hak, So Gwan Hi, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the administration council, functionaries of central and local bodies of the Party and working people's organizations and administrative and economic organs, and industrial establishments and rural economy.

The joint enlarged plenary meeting discussed tasks confronting Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

At the meeting, President Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech which would make a programmatic compass for successfully fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan and energetically accelerating socialist construction as a whole.

Referring, to begin with, to the successes registered in Chongjin Municipality, he taught that the Chongjin Municipal Party Committee, first of all, well conducted ideological education among the party members and working people, thus establishing more firmly the monolithic ideological system of the party and making the trait of working and living in a revolutionary way definitely prevail among them.

He said what is most important among the achievements of North Hamgyong Province is that it made a good farming of rice and maize last year by strictly meeting the requirements of Juche-based farming method.

At the joint meeting President Kim Il Sung taught the important tasks facing the Chongjin municipal party organizations.

Stressing the need to increase the independence of metal industry, he taught it is important to supply raw materials in time to the Chongjin Steel Works and normalize production to develop ferrous metallurgy in conformity with the situation of our country.

He set forth concrete tasks for further modernizing the Chongjin shipyard and building a greater number of ships and for boosting production at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mills.

Saying that the development of iron industry in Chongjin will be attended with a sharp rise in the demand for power, he taught that efforts should be concentrated on the construction of a thermal power plant from next year on the basis of thorough preparations for the project so as to complete it in one or two years.

President Kim Il Sung gave teachings on better city management.

Noting that it is the requirement of the Juche idea to attach greatest importance to man and make everything serve man, he said that the production of steel also is a work for the people, a work for their happiness and, therefore, the party and management personnel of all industrial establishments should regard it as the most important tasks to take thoroughgoing measures against the slighest leakage of harmful substance in the course of production.

He taught that the Songjin Steel Works should wage an energetic drive for steadily raising steel output.

Saying that it is one of the most important tasks confronting the province to sharply increase coal production, he indicated concrete direction and ways for this.

He put forward tasks for completing in a short time the construction of the Aoji Chemical Plant and the Hoeryong Kraft Paper Mill, normaling production on a high level at the Kilju Pulp Mill, and gave teachings for further lifting cement output and producing large quantities of cement of high mark in particular at the Komusan Cement Factory.

He gave teachings to further develop local industry in North Hamgyong Province and indicated concrete direction and ways for raising agricultural production.

He gave teachings to increase fisheries output still more and extensively build houses in towns and villages.

Pyongyang Supports Struggle Of Nicaraguan People

PYONGYANG, July 2 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun July 1 carried a signed article headlined "Just Struggle of the Nicaraguan People," stressing that the just patriotic struggle of the Nicaraguan people will certainly triumph with the active support of the Latin American people and the world people.

The article says:

The Korean people actively support the struggle of the Sandino National Liberation Front Units, warmly hail the establishment of the provisional democratic government and express firm and militant solidarity for the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

Noting that the Sandino National Liberation Front Units are carrying on successful operations against the Somoza dictatorial regime in Nicaragua, the article goes on:

The Somoza dictatorial regime is on the point of total collapse.

The Sandino National Liberation Front formed the provisional democratic government in Nicaragua warmly welcomed and supported by the people.

Many Latin American countries severed diplomatic relations with the Somoza dictatorial regime.

This is new developments favourable to the Nicaraguan people.

The developments in Nicaragua are an inevitable outcome of the reactionary and dependent policy of the Somoza dictatorial regime which serves the interests of the imperialists and harshly represses and plunders its people in league with them.

The article denounces the Somoza clique for indiscriminately murdering people and foolishly attempting to bridge over the crisis by "internationalizing" the Nicaraguan situation and the United States for openly scheming to launch an armed intervention against Nicaragua under the pretext of "mediation."

The Nicaraguan situation clearly shows that nothing can put down the demand of the people for the right to existence, democratic freedom and national sovereignty and a dictatorial regime which is isolated from the people cannot exist long.

The Nicaraguan people and the units of the Sandino National Liberation Front are heightening vigilance against the desperate manoeuvres of the Somoza clique and the attempt of the imperialists to start an armed intervention and raising higher the flames of the struggle.

KCNA Report on Fulfilment Of 1st Half Year Plan

PYONGYANG, July 5 (KCNA)—The working people throughout the country who rose up in the allout onward movement to carry out the national economic plan for this year ahead of schedule have brilliantly overfulfilled the nation's first half year plan through vigorous endeavours for increased production.

In this connection a report of the Korean Central News Agency was published on July 4.

According to the report, the gross value of industrial output increased 16 per cent in the first half year as against the same period last year and the production of various industrial goods and freight turnover showed a marked rise.

In the domain of construction, the construction and expansion projects of the Taedonggang Power Station, the cold-rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the second-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Plant, the polyethylene factory and the orlon factory of the Youth Chemical Complex, the Aoji Chemical Factory, the air-tight carbide oven of the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Taean Heavy Machinery Plant, the 110-metre revolving kiln of the Tanchon Magnesite Factory, the Pyongsong Synthetic Leather Factory and projects in other major production branches, the construction of the big modern maternity hospital and bathing centre now under way in Pyongyang, the railway electrification projects between Sinanju and Huichon, Sinsongchon and Changsang and the expansion projects of the Haeju and Nampo ports have been expedited this year to consolidate the material and technical foundations for developing the economy of the country and improving the people's living.

The overfulfilment of the first half year plans in various fields of the national economy has provided a guarantee for the brilliant fulfilment of this year's plan and the attainment of the high targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The workers in the mining industry have increased coal and ore output by introducing large and modern mining equipment and expediting the comprehensive mechanisation of the pit operations while giving a definite precedence to earth scraping and tunnelling, and thereby further consolidated the economic independence of the country and helped various domains of the national economy vigorously push ahead with production.

They boosted coal output 11 per cent as against the first half of last year and produced more non-ferrous ores and iron ore, building and expanding mines with good prospect.

The geological prospecting workers secured large deposits of coal, iron and other ores by placing the prospecting work on a scientific basis, and opened a bright prospect for mining at the coal and ore mines by uncovering new natural resources.

In the power, metal, machine, chemical, building-materials and many other key industrial branches economic organisation has been well conducted to make an effective use of the production capacity and tap new reserves for increased production, thus increasing the generating capacity 15 per cent, the production of steel 10 per cent, machine tools 40 per cent, tractors 13 per cent, excavators 130 per cent, chemical fertilizers 10 per cent, chemical fibre 50 per cent and cement 30 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year.

During the period of fulfilling the first half year plan, new successes have been made in the betterment of the people's living. The production of fibres has gone up 24 per cent and that of various mass consumption goods increased above the results in the same period last year.

The fisheries, stockbreeding and poultry industry raised the output of aquatic products, meat and eggs.

The public health workers contributed to the promotion of the health of the working people by expanding the therapeutic facilities in accordance with the preventive medical policy of the Party and increasing the production of various medicines and medical appliances.

The transport field has developed the railway, motor and sea transport alongside and thus satisfied the increasing demand for transport by carrying through the three transport policy of centralized, combined and container transport.

The first half year plan has been overfulfilled in the field of communications, too, to successfully guarantee the increased production drive in various fields of the national economy.

With the assistance of the whole country the agricultural working people wound up the transplantation of rice seedlings and maize, an important technical process of farming, earlier than last year, and tended the paddy and non-paddy fields meticulously to reap a rich harvest by making good farming preparations and organising the farm work in accordance with the demand of the Juche-based farming method, overcoming the influence of the cold front.

These successes demonstrate the inexhaustible creative ingenuity of our working people who are bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and testify to the correctness and vitality of the economic policy of our Party.

The working people in various fields of the national economy who made a breakthrough for brilliantly carrying out this year's vast plan by effecting a new upsurge in the production and construction are keeping up the Chollima march to scale the high peaks of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

In the DPRK mining is fast being modernized as it is a major domestic supplier of fuels and raw materials. Coal and iron ore deposits are inexhaustible. Photo shows the Chaeryong Ore Mine, South Hwanghae Province.

S. Korean Student in Holland Comes Over to DPRK

Ko Sang Mun, south Korean student who was studying in the Netherlands, came over here some time ago to be embraced in the bosom of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, KCNA reported on June 30.

His parents and other members of his family live in Seoul. He went to Enschede, the Netherlands, in August 1978 to study geomorphology at the International Technical School.

The "CIA" men of the south Korean embassy in the Netherlands "blacklisted" him and watched every move of him who had been discontented with the south Korean social system and the rulers' policy of human rights suppression.

The "CIA" agents constantly persecuted him trying to convert him perceiving that, after going to the Netherlands, he deeply realized the greatness of President Kim Il Sung, through publications of many countries, and revered him down in his heart, deeply sympathized with the Juche idea followed by the world people and longed for the DPRK.

Ko Sang Mun made up his mind to come over to the DPRK in protest against injustice and treachery, and watched for a chance. On a holiday some time ago, he left Enschede, the Netherlands, and at last came to the bosom of the socialist motherland which he had longed for even in dreams through Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Ko Sang Mun is now spending happy and worthy days, feeling proud of his action coming over to the DPRK.

Rodong Sinmun Hits "S. Korea-U.S. Joint Communique"

PYONGYANG, July 3 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) today carries a commentator's article headlined "Insidious Trip under 'Peace' Veil."

Follows the full text of the article:

☆

U.S. President Carter made a trip to south Korea.

He set foot in south Korea, utterly deaf to the unanimous opposition of the broad public opinion of the United States and the world, not to speak of the south Korean people.

Carter described his south Korean trip as one for "peace" and "relaxation of tension" on the Korean Peninsula.

But his deeds made it clear that this was not the purpose of his south Korean tour.

No sooner had he arrived in south Korea than he hurried to a U.S. army unit on the frontline area. There he inspected the combat capacity of the U.S. and puppet army units and spun out his doctrine of "strength" claiming that "strength" is "peace" itself.

And he met the person in south Korean authority and assured him that the United States would reserve its plan to withdraw its troops from south Korea, tighten its military compact with south Korea and reinforce the equipment of the puppet army.

What they call a joint communique came at the end of Carter's tour.

In the joint communique, the United States gave assurances that the U.S. troops would remain in south Korea and expressed its intention to observe its "defence commitments" to south Korea. Just before leaving for south Korea, Carter stated in Japan that the "pullout" plan would be reexamined allegedly for "military equilibrium" on the Korean Peninsula and U.S. Defence Secretary Brown who had flown to south Korea shortly before Carter also talked about the reservation of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

All this indicates that Carter showed up in south Korea with a design to occupy south Korea permanently.

It is a cock-and-bull story that the U.S. troops must stay on in south Korea for "military equilibrium" on the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. troops are foreign aggression forces and there is no ground for them to remain in south Korea. Their occupation of south Korea is a crude violation of the national sovereignty of the Korean people, the biggest obstacle to reunification of our country, and the root cause of the threat to peace and of the tension on the Korean Peninsula. It is shameless of them to try to justify their south Korean occupation with the "military equilibrium" theory.

The United States is only obliged to withdraw its troops from south Korea.

Carter's announcement that the U.S. troops would stay in south Korea under the pretext of "military equilibrium" is, in essence, little short of a statement that he would withdraw his pledge of "troop pullout."

A few years ago, Carter promised to the voters that he would bring back the U.S. troops from south Korea. At that time, he talked glibly about his plan to change the Korean policy of the United States and declared that he would completely withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea "in a short time." But the world people have witnessed a strange course of changes after he took office: His "pledges" gave way to a "phase-out" theory and a "partial pullout" theory and then became such a far cry from complete withdrawal, with repeated amendments and reservations. And this time Carter openly revealed his intention to throw away even this altogether. This is a perfidy to the American voters and a mockery of the world peaceloving people, which once again proves that from the beginning Carter did not have the intention to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, but only showed off the "troop pullout" slogan as a deceiving tactics and claptrap tactics. This throws a revealing light on the craftiness of the U.S. policy of Korean aggression camouflaged with "troop pullout."

Carter's policy of perpetuating U.S. occupation of south Korea under the pretext of "military equilibrium" is a replica of the outdated policies of Korean aggression of his predecessors who sought division and war in Korea with the military occupation of south Korea as the lever.

In fact, what the Carter administration has done, hanging out the signboard of "troop pullout" is the reinforcement of armed forces and war preparations in south Korea. Talking about the "troop withdrawal," it increased the U.S. forces occupying south Korea. Even according to its announcements, it increased the air force 20 per cent and shipped into south Korea large quantities of sophisticated weapons of different types.

Under the name of the socalled "compensatory measures" the United States gave a large amount of military "aid" to south Korea, transferred various lethal weapons and combat equipment in great quantity and fostered munitions industry. It also set up the "south Korea-U.S. combined forces command," established an operational posture for a war of aggression, organised a "mobile striking force" with the U.S. ground, naval and air forces in the Pacific and the U.S. mainland and keeps it ready to be dispatched to south Korea at any time. It is nobody's secret that it has worked out a "short war" plan and a nuclear war plan for a surprise attack on the northern half of the Republic. It staged even such massive war exercises as "Team Spirit 78" and "Team Spirit 79" against the northern half of the Republic.

This reveals the design of the United States to realise its aggressive ambition against Korea by "strength" under the name of "peace." It is by no means fortuitous that no sooner had Carter set foot in south Korea than he made a bellicose agitation before U.S. forces in the frontline area calling upon them to build up "strength" and cried in the joint communique about increasing military "support" to south Korea and "prompt" involvement of the U.S. troops in case of "emergency" in Korea.

The purpose of the United States in desperately reinforcing the armed forces and speeding up war preparations in south Korea, saying that it would maintain the military occupation of south Korea and observe the "defence commitments," is to back up the "two Koreas" policy with "strength." It intends to keep hold of south Korea as a colony and military base indefinitely by maintaining the occupation of south Korea and creating "two Koreas." It came from this foul design that in the joint communique the United States expressed support to the socalled "June 23 declaration" of Pak Jung Hi which made "two Koreas" policy and talked about the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the north and south.

In the joint communique Carter said that if major allies of north Korea are ready to expand relations with south Korea the United States will also be ready to take a similar measure toward north Korea. This is a repetition of the "cross recognition" theory clamoured about by the United States and another heinous trick to justify "two Koreas."

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the permanent occupation of south Korea are a vicious challenge to the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly calling for the dissolution of the "U.N. Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from there and to the people who demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The criminal nature of Carter's visit to south Korea found expression in his active backing to the south Korean fascist dictatorial regime suppressing human rights.

During his stay in south Korea Carter repeatedly said that south Korea is a "friendly nation" of the United States, which will maintain "solid relations" with it.

The south Korean people of all strata denounce the person now in authority as a fascist dictator and demand he step down from "power." It is an act insulting the people struggling against the oppressor to support and back up the repressive regime unanimously denounced and rejected by the people.

It is contradictory to the socalled "human rights diplomacy" of Carter who announced that he would not support governments violating human rights.

The world knows that south Korea is a land where human rights are wantonly violated.

Some time ago the south Korean authorities who had set up the "yusin system" and has been on the fascist rampage enforced a political vacation to close universities and arrested and detained hundreds of patriots and democratic figures. Though a proposal of an opposition party to have contacts between the political parties of the north and south for the reunification of the country was a fully just one, they committed such outrages as raiding the building of the opposition party, beating people and destroying furniture to prevent them.

The barbarous violation of human rights in south Korea has today aroused protest and denunciation throughout the world and often becomes a topic of discussion even in the United States. Of this Carter who professed to be greatly interested in the "human rights problem" will know better than anyone else.

If he truly respects human rights, he should not have visited south Korea.

But he flew into south Korea at last and promised to give more bayonets to the south Korean authorities, talking about "strengthening of cooperation" and so on. Can this be called "defence of human rights?" Isn't this an encouragement to the oppressive regime?

Carter put up "defence of human rights." But he has overlooked and patronized the south Korean fascist regimes policy of violating human rights from the beginning.

This time he visited south Korea and openly manifested his support to the south Korean puppet fascist regime, thereby showing that "defence of human rights" hanged out by him is nothing but a mask and what he seeks is to maintain the present regime of south Korea and step up the policy of military occupation.

Carter's visit to south Korea was after all a trip of aggression and war veiled in "peace" and "relaxation of tension" and an insidious trip designed to keep our nation divided indefinitely.

The present Korean policy of the United States is an anachronistic one diametrically running counter to the desire and demand of our people and the world peaceloving people.

Peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are the unanimous desire of our people and the world progressive people and an urgent demand of the times whose realisation brooks not a moment's delay.

The question of our country's reunification is an internal affair of our nation; It is a question to be settled by the Koreans themselves free from outside interference. The United States has no pretext or right to meddle in the internal affairs of our country.

What the United States should do with regard to the question of the reunification of our country is to discontinue interfering in its internal affairs and withdraw from south Korea the U.S. troops barring the reunification of our country. If the United States has a matter to discuss with us, it is not the question of reunification but the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a signatory to the armistice agreement.

The United States must renounce the "two Koreas" policy and completely withdraw its troops from south Korea.

At the same time, it must come out for negotiations with us to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

No matter how hard the domestic and foreign splittists may cling to the "two Koreas" policy, they will never be able to keep separated permanently our people who have lived as a single nation in one territory through a history or break the staunch will and determination of all our compatriots to join the severed blood vein of the nation at the earliest date and live in harmony and happiness.

The entire people in the north and south will never tolerate any manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists to perpetuate the split of the nation but certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification with their united might.

Tass on S. Korea-U.S. Joint Statement

A Tass report from New York on July 1 exposed the seamy side of the "talks" between U.S. President Carter and south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi.

Noting that U.S. President Carter concluded his south Korean trip, the news agency said:

During his visit to south Korea he negotiated with south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi on questions mainly pertaining to strengthening U.S.-south Korean military cooperation and the further stay of U.S. troops in south Korea. The U.S. president and Defence Secretary Brown inspected U.S. units and those of the south Korean army.

In the "joint communique" published at the end of the visit, the United States confirmed its military commitments to constant military support for south Korea. The communique makes it clear that the U.S. has no intention to curtail its military presence in south Korea, in spite of Carter's electoral promises. A large number of U.S. servicemen are at present serving in south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun Stresses Commitment to July 4 N.-S. Joint Statement

PYONGYANG, Jul. 4 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) July 4 in an editorial titled "Let Us Put an End to the Division of the Country and Achieve Reunification by Implementing the Three Principles of Independence, Peaceful Reunification and Great National Unity" stresses: As demanded by the nation, the south Korean authorities must reaffirm the idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement and come out to the road of reunification and immediately renounce the policy of dependence upon outside forces, war policy and anti-communism and fascistization.

The editorial is printed on the seventh anniversary of the publication of the historic north-south joint statement. It says:

The south Korean authorities must stop suppressing the south Korean political parties, organisations and people of various strata calling for dialogue and reunification and come out together with them to the road of dialogue with us for reunification.

The publication of the July 4 joint statement was a shining fruition of the tireless efforts of our party and the Government of the Republic for the cause of national reunification and an epochal event in the struggle of our people for the solution of the reunification question.

The July 4 joint statement affirmed the lofty idea of national salvation and reunification for preventing the permanent split of the nation and achieving the reunification of the country and the principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and for this it has a particular attraction.

The three principles of national reunification are the kernel of the July 4 joint statement and the bedrock and common programme of the nation for the solution of the question of the national reunification, which concentrically reflect the desires and interests of the nation.

The principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are a torch brightly indicating the road of the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. The question of reunification cannot be solved apart from these principles.

It was the most precious success achieved by our nation on the road of the arduous struggle for the reunification of the country that the three principles were confirmed as the nation's common principles for reunification.

Referring to the fact that our party and the Government of the Republic, true to the idea and principles of national reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement, have made all their efforts to translate them into practice at an early date, the editorial goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the well-known five-point policy of national reunification and thereby clearly pointed to the road ahead of our people. Through the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations we also advanced the four-point national salvation proposals for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. Some time ago the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland through its statement put forward realistic proposals for promoting the reunification of the country on the principle of great national unity. Our new proposals found a widespread response at home and abroad and greatly encouraged the people's desire for reunification to be an epochal occasion in arranging new contact between the north and the south.

Saying that the south Korean authorities have opposed their splittist line to our fair proposals for reunification, the editorial continues:

The unjust stand of the south Korean authorities opposing dialogue for reunification and seeking to freeze the split of the nation found clearer expression in their desperate racket kicked up lately over the question of contact between the political parties in the north and south.

They insolently speak ill of us sincerely desirous of dialogue and reunification, alleging that our policy is a "united front strategy", while openly interfering with the opposition party of south Korea in a foolish attempt to drive them out to confrontation with us. This is a brazenfaced fascist attack on the forces aspiring after reunification and a dastardly trick to monopolize dialogue and keep the nation split forever.

Developments since the publication of the July 4 joint statement up to this day prove that the south Korean authorities seek not reunification but only split.

The editorial continues:

It is none other than the United States that instigates the south Korean authorities to fascism, war and permanent split.

In words the United States says about peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. But what it seeks in actuality is to create "two Koreas" and place south Korea under its permanent occupation.

Added proof of this was furnished recently when Carter during his visit to south Korea affirmed military and economic "aid" and the fulfilment of "security commitments" to the south Korean fascist regime, betraying his intention to totally cancel the plan of "troop pullout" from south Korea, supported Pak Jung Hi's "June 23 declaration" and talked about "simultaneous entry into the UN" and "cross recognition."

Carter's south Korean trip was a war-peddling trip under the veil of "peace" and a split-seeking trip aimed at keeping our country divided into two permanently. It was entirely contradictory to the cause of peace in Korea and her reunification.

The editorial stresses:

The stand of our party and the Government of the Republic for national reunification is well known to the world. Our stand is clearly reflected in the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity codified in the historic July 4 joint statement. Invariable is our principled stand for achieving the reunification of the country on the three principles.

We will continue to make every effort to peacefully solve the question of our country's reunification on the basis of the idea of great national unity through dialogue and negotiation between the north and the south without any alien interference.

On Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle

World Public Demand U.S. Troop Pullout, Support Korea Reunion

The annual Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27) is being marked in various countries. International organizations, foreign public bodies and individual personalities held mass meetings or issued statements, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from south Korea and supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

A firm solidarity is being expressed by mass media of the world, including those of the socialist countries and non-aligned Third World countries with the just struggle of the Korean nation for democracy and reunification of the country. Follow a brief roundup of the growing unity of the world public with the Korean people:

☆ ☆

Rallies

Moscow

A meeting of representatives of the public circles of the Soviet capital was held at the Friendship Hall in Moscow on June 25.

Attending the meeting together with those representatives were Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, and other personnel concerned.

The USSR Vice-Minister of Forestry and Timber Processing who is Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society declared in his speech that the Soviet Union invariably supported in its entirety the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for reunifying the country on an independent and peaceful principle without foreign interference and opposed all the manoeuvres of the reactionaries to divide the country into "two Koreas" permanently.

A resolution expressing solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was adopted at the meeting.

Stockholm

The Sweden-Korea Friendship Association recently organized a meeting in Stockholm.

The meeting was attended by the chairman and functionaries of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, its members and citizens of various strata.

The meeting adopted a statement "For the Independent National Reunification of Korea" addressed to U.S. President Carter, Japanese Prime Minister Ohira and dictator Pak Jung Hi of south Korea.

The statement said:

Korea is one and so is the Korean nation.

We wholly believed that the United States, Japan and south Korea would accept the proposal on discontinuing all hostile military actions between the north and south, advanced by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on January 23 this year.

By dissociating himself from the dictator of south Korea engrossed in most brutal terrorism, President Carter should save his face of a "defender of human rights" as he did during the election campaign and fulfil his "pledges" to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea.

Sofia

A mass meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was co-sponsored in Sofia recently by the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, the Sofia Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Bulgaria Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communists' League, the National Peace Committee, the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Society to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea.

The meeting was attended by Demi Borachev, Vice-President of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and Chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Society, a Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and other leading functionaries concerned, and a large crowd.

Vasi Balevski, Vice-President of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa said:

The socialist countries and progressive peoples fully support the policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He stressed that Bulgarian public circles demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and extend full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for reunifying their country independently and peacefully without any foreign interference.

Statements

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on June 13 issued a statement.

The statement said:

As stressed at the enlarged meeting of the International Liaison Committee held in Rome in March, it is high time the United States, which has never left the Korean territory since World War II, pursued a more realistic policy suitable to the spirit of our era.

The June 25-July 27 Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle should be an occasion for letting the U.S. ruling circles, by words and deeds, understand that the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea cannot be legalized with anything.

Can we think that the presence of the U.S. troops is needed for defence of the United States?

Their unconditional withdrawal will only bring the cold war to an end in this part of the world.

Therefore, the peaceloving people of all strata, political parties and public organisations should launch into activities in most suitable forms in all countries for drawing attention of public opinion to the political strain and realistic danger of the Korean question.

The Central Committee of the Union of the Communist Youth of Denmark on June 25 published a statement expressing solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the reunification of the country.

The statement noted:

We denounce the "policies" of the south Korean puppet clique and the United States.

We express solidarity with the people and youth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their struggle for socialist construction and peace and the fighting south Korean people and youth.

We support the constructive efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for removing the danger of a new war and achieving the country's reunification.

The Union of the Socialist Democratic Youth of Denmark on June 18 made public a resolution on solidarity with the Korean people expressing full support to the policies of the DPRK Government for the country's reunification.

It called for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and hoped that Korean reunification would be realised in conformity with the desire of the Korean people.

The All Indo-Korea Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on June 24 published a joint statement.

Pointing to the brilliant victory won by the Korean people in the Father-Land Liberation War, the statement said:

The U.S. imperialists are still persisting in the war manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a peaceloving socialist country, far from drawing a lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war.

The U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons are threatening peace in Asia and the world, still hanging on in south Korea.

Making off the month of solidarity with the Korean people for driving the U.S. troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country (June 25-July 27), the All Indo-Korea Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification call upon all political parties and public organisations of India and the entire people who love peace to express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for forcing the U.S. troops out of south Korea without delay and achieving the reunification of the country.

The Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification of the Greeks in Norway made public an appeal on June 25.

Pointing out that the U.S. aggressors have reduced south Korea to their colony, dead set against the Korean people's cause of reunification, the appeal said:

Pak Jung Hi selling the country resorts to every conceivable means to permanently divide the Korean people who lived thousands of years in harmony with one language, one culture and one custom. But, with no amount of suppression and artifice can he stop the people's struggle for the country's reunification.

The Korean question must be solved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We call upon the world peaceloving people to lift up a louder voice of support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle.

U.S. troops, get out of south Korea at once with all your military equipment.

The Arendal Branch of the Norwegian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on June 21 made public a statement.

Expressing firm solidarity with the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's reunification on the occasion of the month, the statement went on:

We hold that Korean reunification should be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We hold that it should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference. For this, the U.S. troops must immediately be withdrawn from south Korea.

We strongly demand the south Korean authorities give up their "two Koreas" plot at once.

(KCNA)

DPRK Flexibility, Commitment To Reunification (Part 1)

For more than 30 years since the division of the country, President Kim Il Sung and his Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made all possible efforts to facilitate the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, even offering reasonable concessions and compromise with the south Koreans. The reunification of the land is the sacred cow for him and his people in the north and for all the south Korean people. They perceive territorial reintegration as essential to the peace and security of their nation. The latest moves since September last year illustrate the forward-looking resolve of the DPRK Government to achieve the negotiated settlement of the reunification issue, which the foreign mass media called "extremely sweet, nice, flexible and smart."

This is the first in a three-part review of the reunification policy conduct of the DPRK:

☆ ☆

The DPRK Government, political parties and social organizations have advanced proposals for peaceful reunification as many as over 150 occasions since the liberation up to date.

On July 4, 1972, both north and south jointly confirmed the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity in their joint statement.

Holding fast to these principles, Pyongyang repeatedly appealed to the southern side to agree to reunification talks. A series of north-south talks were held in the wake of the July 4 north-south joint statement. In October, 1972, a major obstacle developed to the ongoing north-south talks. The Pak Jung Hi junta accepted all the reunification suggestions in principle but objected to their implementation on the ground that they were "premature" or "unrealistic." Such obstructionist attitude was well expressed in the official speech of then south Korean "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil. He said at the "national assembly" a few days after the publication of the joint statement: "We can not stake our destiny on a few sheets of this statement nor can we trust it;" "the people should not pin any hope on the north-south joint statement" (south Korean news agency Tongyang, Jul. 8, 1972).

A typical treachery was committed by the southern signer of the joint statement. On his return home after signing the north-south joint statement, Li Hu Rak claimed in his "briefing for the press on the background of the joint statement" that not national unity but north-south confrontation would continue even after the publication of the joint statement. He said: "From today on we are going over from north-south confrontation devoid of dialogue to the era of north-south confrontation with dialogue." (south Korean year-book Hapdong Nyongam, 1973, p612)

In October, 1972, the just started north-south talks suffered a major setback as the Pak authorities carried out the notorious "October *yusin* revitalization" in order to strengthen its dictatorial grip on the south Korean society. U.S. Senate Report on south Korea, Feb., 1973 said: "Those observers with whom we talked did not see reunification as a real goal, much less as an attainable objective;" "And the talks provide a convenient rationale, or rationalization as many would say, for the President's recent actions and for maintaining himself in office indefinitely with greatly increased power." The report on situation of human rights in south Korea released on Apr. 24 this year by the World Council of Churches pointed out: "The dialogue with north Korea is a very poor argument for the increased authoritarianism of the *Yusin* regime."

However, the northern side has shown patience and sincerity. What revealed Pak Jung Hi's determination not to Korea reunified was his June 23, 1973 "two-Korea" policy statement. That statement highlighted the "demand for separate admission of the DPRK and south Korea to the UN." This anti-reunification policy met a stiff opposition from the northern side and the Korean people. President Kim Il Sung lost no time to discredit that "two-Korea" policy and made a five-point proposal to prevent the permanent division of the country. His famous proposals were advanced on June 23, 1973. The proposal are: 1) to remove state of military confrontation and to ease tension; 2) to realize multisided collaboration and exchange; 3) to convene great national assembly; 4) to inaugurate a north-south confederation; and 5) to acquire UN membership as Koryo Confederal Republic.

The north-south contacts were ruptured because of the continuons pursuing of "two-Korea" policy by the Pak junta and their shameless act to have abducted south Korean democrat Kim Dae Jung, ex-"presidential" candidate, in a hotel, Tokyo in broad daylight on August, 1973, mobilizing "KCIA" agents.

The DPRK also tried to improve the conditions for an earlier reunification. A most significant move in that direction came as Pyongyang proposed on Mar. 25, 1974 to Washington to negotiate the replacement of the truce pact with a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.

In Jan. 25, 1977, political parties and public organization of the DPRK put forth a new-four point reunification proposal.

In this context President Kim Il Sung noticed continuing changes in the Korean and international situation and in particular the unchanged national aspiration for north-south reunification. He renewed the call for resumed north-south talks. He called upon the U.S. to enter peace talks with his government. These remarks were made in his address delivered on Sept. 9, 1978, to the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the DPRK.

Pyongyang has kept the door open for reunification talks with the south Korean authorities. As for the south Koreans, he said the talks should include the representatives of the ruling authorities, political parties and public organizations.

Then belatedly came Seoul's response to the Sep. 9 proposal. Pyongyang saw it as affirmative reponse to its reunification question. Pyongyang immediately welcomed it and laid down how the resumed talks should proceed. The DPRK's authoriative organization the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland set forth the dramatic Jan. 23 four-point proposal including a proposal of pan-national congress.

The DPRK ceased all its so-called calumnies and slanders against the southern side from Feb. 1 and called for the discontinuation of all military actions antagonizing the opposing side form Mar. 1.

Yet, the southern side use the term "northern puppet" in referring to the DPRK.

A striking fact about Pyongyang's attitude is its call for each side to forget the past record and its silence on the socio-political system in the south. This may be described as a logical attitude of a genuine proponent of a peaceful reunification.

On Feb. 17 the deadlocked north-south talks were resumed. Thanks to the flexibility of the north, the talks were held over three times on Feb. 17, Mar. 7 and 13, though the stands and views of the two sides differed concerning the objective of contact and the credentials of the representatives.

The Pak Jung Hi authorities repeated a similar pattern of behavior in the present series of proposals and counterproposals as in the last north-south talks in 1972 and 1973.

They expanded the scope of slanderings of the DPRK and staged even an unprecedented large-scale war games with the U.S. when the new north-south contacts were underway.

At the third round of resumed north-south talks Pyongyang advanced a new proposal to drop the name of the Fatherland Reunification Front and call the representatives of the two sides liaison officers of political parties, public organizations and the authorities. This new proposal aimed to assure the continuation of fruitful talks.

An interesting hint to the south Korean public reaction to the resumed talks was made available by the Dong-A Ilbo survey. The Feb. 21 issue of the paper revealed that almost all south Korean assemblymen (90.4%) not only of the opposition party but also of the ruling party positively supported the necessity of a north-south dialogue. Besides, 21.2% of them sincerely called for attendance of representatives of public organizations at the north-south dialogue. The survey conducted by the paper from Feb. 10 to 18 covering all the 231 members of the "national assembly," elected in the last December election.

Newly-elected president of the south Korean opposition New Democratic Party Kim Yong Sam expressed on June 11 his intention that he was ready to meet with the responsible person in the north for the reunification of the country.

Welcoming this, Pyongyang proposed on June 18 preliminary contacts between the Workers' Party of Korea and the south Korean opposition New Democratic Party to discuss the reunification talks.

On June 26, the DPRK (see the statement of the Korean Central News Agency carried in the July 4 issue of the People's Korea) said: "We are always ready to meet not only the president of the New Democratic Party but also the president of the Democratic Republican party, if he wants it..."

Touching upon the tripartite conference, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam said:

"If the south Korean authorities radically change their stand and want reunification, not division, then it may be taken into consideration to take the form of tripartite talks by letting them attend our talks with the United States when it reaches a definite stage." (To be continued)

Symposium on Korea Reunion Held Here

A "Symposium on the National Reunification of Korean Scholars in Japan" was held on June 30 and July 1 at the Gakushi Kaikan Hall, Tokyo, under the auspices of Korean scholars, intellectuals in Japan and Korean graduates of Japanese universities, transcending differences in ideas and beliefs.

Present there were around 500 Koreans concerned about the question of national reunification, including Korean scholars from the U.S. and West Germany. Japanese scholars also attended as lecturers.

The symposium adopted a "July 1 Tokyo Declaration for Korean Reunification."

The declaration said:

Our fatherland is a single nation from olden times and has been formed as one nation through its long history....It arouses our indignation that our country is still remaining divided into two.

The declaration stressed:

—Arguments about national heterogeneity should be combated so as to prevent them from being used as a means of justifying national division.

—What should be solved first for independent and peaceful national reunification is the question of foreign forces stationed in south Korea; and the withdrawal of foreign troops from there is indispensable for it.

—The question of national reunification should be solved on the basis of democracy, and not on the basis of "prevailing over communism", through mutual respect for and cooperation of north and south.

—It should be realized on the basis of the three principles for Korea's reunification put forward at the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Osaka-Tokyo Reunion March of Koreans Here

A total of 25,000 Korean youngsters here trekked some 600 km from Osaka to Tokyo between June 25 and July 5, calling for the earliest realization of reunification. Photo: The reunification marchers in Tokyo

A 600-km Osaka-Tokyo march for reunification was undertaken by Korean youngsters in this country between June 23 and July 5. The 13-day long march involving more than 25,000 young men and women was aimed at educating the Japanese people in the long-standing effort of the Korean people for the peaceful and independent reunification of their country.

The marchers called upon the local Japanese population to express sympathy for the campaign to hold a pan-national congress to be attended by all the social sectors of north and south Korean people. They also condemned the Seoul trip of U.S. President Carter and the attempt to create "two Koreas".

Some 6,000 Japanese young people volunteered to walk shoulder to shoulder with the Korean marchers. The march received a rash of cables from the world over. They included those from the Asian Student Association and the National Student League of Iraq.

The planners of the long reunification march was the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

DPRK-US Parley Vs 3-Way Talks (1)

Washington's Misinterpretation of Pyongyang Proposal

This year's anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, June 25, 1950, was marked by Pyongyang's renewed overtures for DPRK-USA negotiation to replace the July 27, 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. Recently, Washington and Seoul countered this with a joint proposal for a tripartite talk.

From a logical point of view, Pyongyang's proposal completely accords with the provisions in the armistice agreement, to which the United States is one of the signatories.

The agreement calls upon the governments of the countries concerned to hold a political conference for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It is clear that the countries concerned are the DPRK and China, on one hand, and the United Nations, i.e. the United States, on the other hand, the signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement. Consequently, Seoul can represent neither side of the proposed political conference to establish a new framework of peace on the Korean Peninsula in place of the existing armistice agreement.

The People's Korea will present Pyongyang's attitude toward the proposed negotiation with Washington in serialized articles beginning with this issue. Follows the first installment:

RENEWED PEACE PROPOSAL

"For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is essential to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement on condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea," said Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam at a party held to honour the visiting Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, A.C.S. Hameed, in Pyongyang on June 27.

Earlier, in an appeal to the world's people made public on June 24 in the joint names of the Workers' Party of Korea and other 16 political parties and social organizations of the DPRK, they urged Washington to seek for ways and means of solving the Korean question in a peaceful way through negotiation with the Government of the DPRK.

Also reclarified in these statements was Pyongyang's consistent principle on national reunification: the independent, democratic and peaceful reunification.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE OBSTACLE TO KOREAN REUNION

A major obstacle placed in the way of the Kbrean goal is U.S. military presence in the southern half of the divided peninsula for over one generation, as it is a crude violation of the Korean sovereignty, source of constant tension on the peninsula and a demonstration of continued U.S. commitment to a dictatorship bent on repression and division.

Accordingly, the termination of the U.S. involvement in Korea is the first and foremost precondition for the restoration of Korean integrity, which will lead to a durable peace in the region.

The proposed peace agreement will pave the way in a reasonable manner for the goal desirable to both the Koreans and the Americans.

Nevertheless, Washington has ever since been deaf to Pyongyang's reiterated overtures, saying that the United States would not talk with Pyongyang, without Seoul invited to the talks. Instead, Washington brought in a concept of an international Korean panel consisting of what they call the countries concerned, four or six. Failing in convening such a meeting, Washington has newly proposed a tripartite talk—Pyongyang, Seoul and Washington.

In a south Korea-U.S. joint communique announced on July 1 in Seoul after the summit between Carter and Pak Jung Hi, Washington and Seoul proposed "the convening of a meeting of senior official representatives of Sotith and North Korea and the United States to seek means to promote dialogue and reduce tensions in the area."

The proposed tripartite talk contravenes not only Pyongyang's proposal but the internationally recognized three principles of Korean reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—mutually agreed upon by Pyongyang and Seoul in the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement, which was unanimously supported by the 27th UN General Assembly in 1973.

REUNIFICATION KOREAN JOB

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to reunify the country independently by peaceful means, the interference of the United States and all other outside forces must be categorically rejected.

"Our people regard national sovereignty as their life and will not tolerate the interference of any outside forces in the solution of the question of national reunification. It is now high time that the United States should refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of our nation and take its hands off the Korean question." (A report at the grand central meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the DPRK, Pyongyang, September 9, 1978)

Korea's reunification is not an American job but a Korean cause related to the universally accepted right of nations to national self-determination, so it denies any sort of foreign intervention. The U.S. is not in a position to participate in the Korean reunification talks.

What the U.S. can do in this context is to put an end to its unpopular involvement in Korea at the cost of American tax-payers. And it should be heralded by U.S. troops withdrawal from south Korea.

An essential question to be discussed with Washington is the process to reach that end, which has already been spelled out by Pyongyang in its March 25, 1974 proposal for a peace agreement.

If Washington truly wants a reunified and peaceful Korea, first of all, it should meet Pyongyang vis-a-vis, in order to replace the armistice agreement with the proposed peace agreement.

For this purpose, Pyongyang is ready to talk with Washington. But, the Americans should not misinterpret Pyongyang's overtures. They should distinguish the American job from the Korean.

PYONGYANG'S FLEXIBILITY

In an independent effort to reunify the divided country on the basis of the three principles, Pyongyang is also ready to hold a dialogue with Seoul: leaders of the ruling Democratic Republican Party as well as the opposition parties including the New Democratic Party.

Despite Pyongyang's strenuous efforts to bring the resumed dialogue to its intended goal, Seoul unilaterally boycotted the dialogue. In a bid to prevent another rupture of the reunification talks, Pyongyang proposed Seoul to seek a new compromise by seeking to establish contacts with it, but the latter rejected it. Consequently, the north-south talks were brought to a rupture again, owing to Seoul's insincerity against Pyongyang's sincerity and flexibility.

Referring to the Korean reunification talks in an interview with Newsweek, June 25, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who visited Pyongyang and Seoul last April, said:

"The problem with unification is largely that bilateral contacts between North and South Korea don't exist... But there is an even more important question: that of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace treaty."

Now, the United States should respond to Pyongyang's overtures for bilateral talks with sincerity and flexibility, instead of talking about the so-called "tripartite talks" intended to create "two Koreas."

(To be continued)

Editorial:

Pak-Carter Joint Communique Obstacle to Reunification

President Carter went to south Korea in defiance of the strong opposition from the Korean people and the world public.

The language of the joint communique published at the end of Carter's trip tells eloquently that the American leader is embarking on a new adventure with regard to the Korean Peninsula.

In that joint communique Carter declared: "the continued security of the Republic of Korea is pivotal to the preservation of peace and stability in the northeast Asian region." He renewed the American commitment to the defense of the dictatorial regime in Seoul.

The authoritarian regime is a bulwark of human rights violations which is an object of unanimous public hatred and denunciation. An association with such regime is tantamount to the total lack of concern about the sufferings of the Korean people and their aspirations.

That behaviour is an open insult to the Korean people and the world public and represents a categorical conflict with the avowed human rights diplomacy of the Carter Administration.

It is obvious that the United States has learned no proper lesson from the successive collapse of its client dictators in a number of countries. The United States is simply preoccupied with the maintenance of its presence in Asia and the Pacific.

The joint statement virtually scrapped the planned American military withdrawal from south Korea on the pretext of the preservation of the military balance on the Korean Peninsula.

There is neither any justifiable reason nor ground for the presence of American forces in south Korea. They are indisputably foreign aggressors against the Korean people.

Their presence is a flagrant encroachment on the right of the Korean people to self-determination and constitutes the biggest obstacle to the reunification of the Korean nation. It functions as the source of constant threats to peace and may provoke a new war any moment.

Therefore, the continued American military presence is in total contravention of the pledges of President Carter and the UN resolution which calls for the disbandment of the so-called UN Command in south Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from there. It runs counter to the expectations of the Korean people and the world community.

Carter also promised to provide to south Korea what he termed "nuclear umbrella" and aid the development of war industries in south Korea. He also expressed the readiness of his government to provide Seoul with new weapons systems and war industry technology.

These moves will only serve to sharpen tensions in Korea and strengthen the hands of the authoritarian Pak junta in dealing with the domestic champions of democracy and reunification. In other words, the trip of Carter helped the death of human rights and democracy and the delay of the north-south reintegration.

Given these facts, a real commitment on the part of Carter to peace and human rights would mean that he should halt assistance to the dictatorial rulers in Seoul, contribute to the restoration of democracy in south Korea, take steps to withdraw GIs and nuclear weapons from there and refrain from hampering the reunification efforts of the Korean people north and south.

An immediate task confronting Washington is to hold bilateral talks with Pyongyang on the conversion of the current truce accord into a peace agreement aimed at the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Such conversion is the job of only the parties to that truce accord, namely, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States. There is no legal ground for a third party to intervene in it.

Yet, the Carter Administration insists on the participation of south Korea, not a party to the truce accord, in the bilateral talks between Pyongyang and Washington. There is no overestimating the illogical and unreasonable nature of that argument.

Out of a sincere commitment to reach a negotiated Korean settlement, the DPRK Government made clear that it would consider tripartite talks after Pyongyang-Washington talks arrive at a definite stage, provided that south Korea radically changes its stand to the reunification issue.

Consequently, the Korean people and the world public perceive the ultimate settlement of the Korean question as an independent and peaceful reunification of the divided land, which in turn poses itself as a critical factor in the peace and security of the Asian region and the rest of the globe. They believe that no further delay should be tolerated in the peaceful Korean settlement.

The reunification of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people, a matter to be settled entirely by their own efforts, without any foreign interference.

The United States has no legitimate reason or competence to concern itself with the domestic affairs of the Korean nation. What the United States has to do is to stop its interference with the internal affairs of the Korean people, withdraw its armed forces from south Korea and terminate its role there. Any Pyongyang-Washington talks concern only the question of replacing the present truce accord with a new peace agreement, never the question of Korean reunification.

The purpose of a peaceful Korean reunification will not be served by the so-called "cross recognition" and "simultaneous but separate UN membership" both of which are aimed at creating "two Koreas."

Wives Tell "PRP Case" Fabrication

Recently, appeals were issued by south Korean women, to call for international help for their husbands who have been imprisoned on the unfounded charge of "spy" in connection with the phony spyring "People's Revolutionary Party case"

Of the arrested "PRP" members, eight were executed all of a sudden by the Pak Jung Hi junta on April 9, 1975. Although the bodies of six of the eight were handed back to their bereaved families, those of the remaining two were taken straight to the cemetery. Later it was disclosed that they were tortured by the "KCIA", as there were found scars on their bodies.

Some are still in prison under miserable conditions for the groundless charge. The appeals called upon the world public to help the innocents be set free.

Families of the political prisoners involved in the framed-up "People's Revolutionary Party case," to protest against the execution of their sons and husbands, gathered in front of a Seoul prison. (March, 1974)

Ra Gyong Il

Im Bun I, wife of Ra Gyong Il who is now in jail on charges of involvement in the rigged-up "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," recently sent an appeal to an international organisation for defence of human rights denouncing the south Korean authorities' fascist suppression and demanding the release of her husband.

The appeal said:

On May, 1, 1974, my husband was suddenly missing. It was nearly four months later that I learnt that he was arrested by the "Central Intelligence Agency."

About three months later, a secret trial was held at the "courtmartial" on the charge of "violation of the emergency decree." A civilian was secretly courtmartialled with the attendance of no defence counselor and no one but his wife. Can such strange trial be seen in any other part of the world?

"C.I.A." agents tortured my husband most brutally, saying, "Ra Gyong Il, you must be victimized for the permanent office of the pioneer of our yusin revolution. You must be a traitor in accordance with a script written by U.S." He was dying before he was put on trial.

Records of a few andbrief statements made by my husnand at the court to tell the truth in defiance of death were arbitrarily forged by them and "a spyring" was trumped up to be used in their policy for maintaining the "yusin regime."

The trial was wound up in less than five minutes.

My husband is locked up in a cold and dark cell (1.6 metre square) and we family members have been totally deprived of freedom of residence, to say nothing of freedom of speech, by the dictator at the point of the bayonet.

If it is "yusin" and a "south Korean style democracy" to have our "support" nonchalantly, while threatening honest-minded people who keep silence and ruthlessly trampling underfoot the human rights of guiltless people, there will be no dictatorship more truculent than this.

As poor mother of a family without means of living, I can no longer stand. Children are sick and falling one after another, unable to endure sufferings.

Last year, former "director" of the "Central Intelligence Agency" Kim Hyong Uk, the very author of this "case", announced to the world through the "Korean Times" that the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" was cooked up by himself and used as a means of prolonging the Pak "regime." This notwithstanding, when I called at the authorities concerned, everyone there said he knew nothing about it and, to save their face, they violate our human rights more harshly and try to drain the blood of my husband in prison and family members till death. Can there be more horrible tragedy than this?

If it is true that my husband committed a crime deserving life imprisonment, why couldn't they hold a fair trial under the eyes of the world people?

We ask your help so that my husband suffering behind bars on groundless charges may be tried fairly and returned to us.

Li Tae Hwan

Ku Du Son, wife of Li Tae Hwan who is suffering in prison after being arrested on the charge of involvement in the faked-up "case of th People's Revolutionary Party," sent an appel to an international organisation for defence of human rights, asking for its help in the release of her husband.

The appeal said:

On April 30, 1974, my husband was waiked to the "Central Intelligence Agency" from the county office where he went.

He was indicted as "the treasurer of the People's Revolutionary Party." In the spring of 1972, he lent 200,000 won to Somg Sang Jin (he was executed) when the latter said he was short of that amount of money in buying a truck. But, my husband was sentenced to penal servitude for life on the false charge of being the "treasurer of the People's Revolutionary Party."

At the secret military tribunal, my husband was tried in an atmosphere of shuddering terror, surrounded by tens of armed MP's, with only one lineal family member allowed to attend the hearing. Anyone would have clearly judged that it was a monstrous trial based on a faked charge.

Not a visit to him was allowed in one year after he was walked off. I learned through the lawyer that "CIA" put my husband to every bestial torture for 40 days to force him to sign a confession worked out by it. My husband could endure it no more and signed the confession.

My husband is now locked up in a cell of half *pyong* in floor space at the Kwangju prison, with no sunray admitted. His health broken, he is not likely to prolong his life any more.

When I go outdoors to make an appeal to the "justice ministry" or a relevant organ, two or three policemen, who constantly keep a watch at my door, push me back, clutching at my throat, or heap abuses on me. After my husband was taken away, I sold off the house and moved into a rented room, thinking that I must not give up the education of my four children. Now we live in want.

Police Raid NDP Office; Poets Arrested

More than 100 plainclothesmen on the evening of July 5 raided the headquarters of the opposition New Democratic Party in Chongro district, Seoul, according to a report.

The police seized the printing-board and more than 2,000 copies of the party's organ "Minju Chonson (Democratic Front)" being delivered. They beat the members of the party in the headquarters, inflicting wounds upon them.

In denunciation of the police raid, a spokesman of the New Democratic Party issued a statement that day.

Noting that the attack is an open suppression of the opposition party, he said: "Together with the people, we sternly protest against it."

"It cannot but be a serious problem that the disgraceful act of the oppressive rule has been repeated to prohibit the opposition party even from publishing its organ paper," he added. "The New Democratic Party will launch a powerful struggle with the whole party strength against it," he warned.

On July 4, nine south Korean dissidents were arrested for their publication of a statement calling for the release of poet Kim Ji Ha and eight others detained literary figures.

The dissidents, members of a liberal literary group, distributed the statement at a banquet of the fourth world convention of poets held at a Seoul hotel from July 2 through 4.

The arrested were charged with disturbing public order. Three of them were given 29-day imprisonment and the six others 14 days.

It was apprehended that dissidents would be subjected to retaliatory suppression by the Pak Jung Hi regime after the Carter's trip to south Korea.

When U.S. President Carter visited Seoul to meet Pak Jung Hi despite the strong protest of dissidents against his visit, a dissident leader, Kim Dae Jung, told the press that many south Korean dissidents feared Pak would crack down on them after Carter leaves. He added that dissident leaders, including himself, had been under house arrest ever since Carter's visit was announced.

Carter's call for improved human rights in south Korea during the toast June 30 night was not strong enough, Kim said. The dissident leader confessed that he was disappointed that Carter had so far ignored the house arrest of many dissident leaders during his Seoul visit.

Pak Junta Repressing Human Rights

The following is an article of Washinton-based columnist Jack Anderson. The Mainichi Daily News here carried July 1 his column "Washington Merry-Go-Round" subtitled "Park Chung Hee's Regime Repressing Human Rights."

During his talks with South Korean President Park Chung Hee, Jimmy Carter is in the embarrassing position of trying to force a little regard for basic human rights on a repressive regime that gained power-and holds onto it-mainly through U.S. military and economic support.

As has happened so often in the past, the United States finds itself with pathetically little influence over dictatorial allies who are considered bulwarks of anti-communism. Like parents of a spoiled brat who threatens to hold his breath till he gets his way, the United States must eventually cave in to prevent our client dictators from giving way to communist takeovers.

To put as good a face on the situation as possible, the United States generally turns a blind eye to the more unsavory features of the authoritarian governments it supports. In the case of Gen.Park, this isn't easy.

In past columns, we have told how the South Korean government has attempted political assassinations, committed burglaries, kidnapped and terrorized opponents throughout the world and tried to buy U.S. legislators and government officials.

The legal basis of Park's autocratic power is the constitution approved in a national referendum in 1972. Ostensibly passed to present a facade of national unity for reunification talks with North Korea, the constitution concentrates enormous power in the president. The reunification negotiations have not gotten off, but the authoritarian constitution remains.

"South Korea is basically an appointed government" a State Department told our associate Frank Washington.

That's understating the situation. The 1972 constitution gives President Park the authority to appoint one-third of the 231 members of the National Assembly, as well as all the officers and administrators of South Korea's nine provinces. In case the non-appointed legislators decide to probe the actions of Park's personally appointed executives, the constitution has a protective loophole: Government officials are immune from testifying before the National Assembly.

Not content with the powers given him under the constitution, Gen. Park reinforces his one-man rule with a raft of "emergency decrees" that protect him from any challenge to his authority. The most repressive of these is Emergency Measure No. 9.

The infamous No.9 makes it a crime to criticize either the constitution or the emergency decree or the government, outlaws media reports of such criticism and bans unsanctioned student political activity.

A secret Central Intelligence Agency report we have seen notes that even this wasn't enough to calm Park's fear of opposition. He followed up No.9 with a whole series of what the CIA described as "harsh measures to put a stop to political dissent and reinforce security precautions." These measures included organizing students into quasi-military units, censoring all entertainment media and forming a national defense corps composed of males between 17 and 50.

"Park has taken the initative almost completely away from his political opponents," the CIA reported. "Christian activism has been suppressed... The government is said to be considering harsher tactics such as holding public trials of dissident students and Catholic priests."

Park's dictatorial rule has gotten little play in the American press, but Jimmy Carter has had a plentiful supply of information from the CIA. Whether he will bring it out in the open or choose to sweep it under the rug remains to be seen.

Arms Buildup in S. Korea (1)

The "south Korea-U.S. joint communique" signed by U.S. President Carter and the south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi, at the end of the former's south Korean junket on July 1, was bad in all aspect, dimming hopes for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Among the reasons for this conclusion, Washington's manifestation to continue giving military aid and to promote dangerous arms buildup in south Korea is a main factor for threatening the peace of the divided peninsula and obstruct the reintegration of the country.

In the "joint statement," Carter assured that "the U.S. will continue to make available for sale to Korea appropriate weapons systems and defense industry technology necessary for enhancing Korea's ability to deter or defeat aggression and for the development of appropriate defense industries in the 'Republic of Korea'".

As clearly seen in this passage, since its inauguration the Carter administration has reinforced the armed forces and war preparations in south Korea, while hanging out the signboard of "GI pullout."

Military Aid Increased

On the pretext of what it calls "compensatory measures" for GI pullout, the Carter administration has supplied a large amount of military aid to south Korea, transferred various types of lethal weapons and combat equipment in great quantities, and reinforced its three services stationed in south Korea.

Lethal weapons and combat equipment shipped into south Korea by the Carter administration amounted to $1,040 million in the FY 1978 and to $189 million during the eight months of FY 1979.

In addition to this, the administration decided to hand over to Seoul weapons and military equipment worth $101 million in the remaining period of the FY 1979 through the implementation of the already announced "transfer of military equipment" and "foreign military sales and credits."

American military sales totalled $11.2 billion in FY 1978 and are expected to grow to $13.2 billion in FY 1979, or over a half of the world sales of weapons. In the FY 1977 and 1978, the U.S. allocated out of its state budgets an annual $275 million in military sales credits to Seoul. Washington plans to provide the same level of credits every year by the end of the FY 1981. All told, the Carter administration has been providing the south Korean junta with an annual average of $1 billion in military assistance.

The weapons and military equipment which the U.S. has already transferred to south Korea in accordance with these plans include: F-16, F-111, F-4-E, F-5 and F-105 fighter bombers; A-37 and C-123 aircraft; C-103 cargo planes; CH-47 Boeing transport helicopters and AH-1J helicopters; TOW, HAWK, RED EYE, HARPOON, MARVERICK, HONEST JOHN, NIKE-HERCULES and SERGEANT missiles; M-48 tanks and M-88 tank recovery vehicles; Vulcan guns; and destroyers, mine-sweepers, patrol boats, landing crafts, and anti-submarine aircraft.

Three Services Reinforced

Pentagon documents dated Nov. 30 1978 listed the American troops in south Korea as 41,565,982 down from the number three months ago: the ground troops and marines were reduced, but the air force and navy personnel were increased by 294 men.

In Washington's military aid augmentation in south Korea, the reinforcement of the U.S. air force is remarkable.

U.S. air force reinforcement plans were crystalized in the inauguration of the 497th Tactical Fighter Squadron announced on Nov. 8 last year. The Pak regime is building up the fighting potential of the deployed 497th Tactical Fighter Squadron. They claim that one bombing sortie of 72 F-4Ds is enough to demolish any Pyongyang-sized city in an instant. In addition, the Osan AFB in Kyonggi Province and the Kunsan AFB in North Cholla Province, both of which are of strategical importance for the U.S. in the Far East are being expanded. For the construction of military facilities at the two bases, a total of $6.4 million will be used, $5.1 million for the former and $1.3 million for the latter.

(To be continued)

Photo shows a scene of "Team Spirit '78" staged in March last.

Yugoslavs Praise Pyongyang Children's Art Troupe

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe was on a performance tour of Yugoslavia.

The art troupe arrived in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia Socialist Republic, on June 17.

Hundreds of Yugoslav school children and youth warmly welcomed the art troupe at the airport, holding a portrait of President Kim Il Sung and a photograph of the President meeting with President Josip Broz Tito and waving bunches of flowers.

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe gave a premiere on June 19 at the Risinski Theater, Zagreb. On June 20 it gave a guest performance with success at the Novi Zagreb Hall of Culture for leading functionaries of the Croatia Socialist Republic, men of science, culture and the press.

Tezuvar, Secretary for Education, Culture and Sports of the Croatia Socialist Republic, Jakovic, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Assembly, and other personages concerned saw the premiere.

The performance won the warm acclamation of the audience and evoked great repercussions.

Emil Ludviger, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Council of the Croatia Socialist Republic, said:

Such wonderful art can be created only by the Korean school children living a happy life under the care of respected President Kim Il Sung.

When I visited Korea, accompanying Comrade Tito, I saw an art performance of children in Yonpungho in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

At that time I was deeply impressed by the high level of their art performance. The Korean children are, indeed, admirable and laudable.

The Chairman of the Committee of Education, Culture and Sports of the Zagreb City Assembly had this to say:

While seeing the performance today, I deeply realized that Korea is a truly model country of human art.

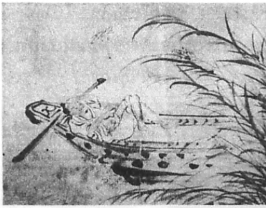
Dr. Zoran Bandric stressed:

I cannot find proper words to express the gala national costumes, stage settings, skilful dance movement, ringing voices and instrumental ensemble of high level.

The dance "Little Masters of Town and Villages"

The classical Korean dance "Changgo and Bell Dance"

The light music "Cooking Carriage Runs" and "Toraji"



Korean Paintings

"A Ferry Man" By Li In Mun (The 17th-18th centuries)

Brief Korean History

(20)

Koryo People's Resistance to Mongol Invaders

While Koryo was subjected to incessant invasions from the Mongols between the 13th and 14th centuries, not its feudal rulers and their paid regular troops, but the people at large, mainly peasants and slaves, valiantly defended their country.

Koryo found its domestic and foreign affairs very much complicated in the first half of the 13th century. The faction of Choe Chung Hon seized the reins of central government with the use of its private troops tens of thousands strong. After its takeover, the new ruling group ruthlessly repressed the repeated peasant uprisings. The result, however, was the demoralization of the standing army and the consequent weakening of the military service system, which in turn left the country's defenses vulnerable.

The population remained objects of oppression and exploitation both by the central feudal rulers and the newly-installed military government of the Choe Chung Hon faction.

Around at that time, the areas far north of Koryo fell under the domination of a powerful military state of Mongol. The founder of that state was Chinggis Khan, the leader of the nomadic Mongols. The expansionist Mongols started to annex neighboring states as part of world conquest. The mounted troops of Mongol swept off vast areas of Eurasia by 1270's and established the largest empire ever known in history.

They conquered the whole of northeastern China and moved to take on Koryo. Their invasion of Korea began in August 1231 with Gen. Salletap commanding tens of thousands of invaders. This invasion kicked off the more than 40 years of Koryo people's resistance which lasted from 1231 to 1273.

That struggle had to be carried out against extremely heavy odds. No relevant defenses were built by the feudal rulers whose coffers were drained by the everincreasing cost of fighting the peasant uprisings. At this critical moment, however, the people of Koryo and the lowest-paid troops courageously volunteered to lay down their lives for the safeguarding of the nation.

The most prominent case involved some 5,000 peasant rebels active in Kaesong and Seoul who offered to halt their insurgency and join the resistance to the Mongol invaders.

The first large-scale battle was fought in Kuju (Kusong, North Pyongan Province) in September, 1231. The defenders were more than one thousand Koryo people and troops of the Kuju fortress under the command of Gen. Pak So. They lasted out the more-than-one-month-long siege laid by the enemy. The outcome of the first encounter shocked the Mongols who had till then remained unbeaten. The Mongols had no choice but to raise the siege and retreat and shifted its invasion course to the south, but only to meet with another stiff resistance at Chaju (South Pyongan Province) and Sogyong.

In November the same year Kaegyong was faced with the prospect of a major offensive of the main force of the invaders. The enemy troops first attacked Chungju (North Chungchon Province) as a prelude to their march on Kaegyong. An unanticipatedly heroic resistance was put up by the guardians of that fortress. They were servant-turned soldiers lacking proper training. They, though outnumbered, managed to keep the fortress to the last. Faced with a debacle, the Mongols sought a truce with the military rulers of Koryo and withdrew home in January, 1232.

Notwithstanding this, the retreating Mongols tried to lay the Korean state under tribute, threatening to come back again otherwise. Mongol sent Talogachi, a local governor, to interfere with the internal affairs of Koryo as if Koryo were a province of Mongol.

Koryo's military rulers chose to kill the Mongol official in July 1232, and moved the capital temporarily to Kanghwa Island with the royal family. War was declared on Mongol. Two-fold and three-fold walls were erected around the island and tens of thousands of troops were garrisoned there. But there was no effective coordinated defense policy.

In the capital city of Kaegyon, an army of peasants and servants were ready to fight under the command of Gen. Li Tong. Afraid of the growing power of the people, Choe's regime took steps to disarm that army and had Li Tong killed.

Koryo was in a state of dispersion and confusion in August 1232 when Mongol launched the second invasion. The undaunted population of Koryo gallantly engaged the intruders whose profession was looting, killing and destroying. The main task force of the invading enemy was engaged by the defenders of the Choin fortress (Kyonggi Province) in December the same year. They were composed mainly of the inhabitants of *pugok* (an area set aside only for low-class people). Salletap, the enemy commander was killed in action, the failure of the second invasion.

Not discouraged, Mongol made a total of six invasions of the Korean Peninsula between 1231 and 1258. The battle in October 1253 around the Chungju fortress raged for more than 70 days. During that battle, the defending commander Kim Yung Hu liberated the slaves and organized them into a shock force, which contributed to the victory over the Mongols.

It should be recalled that the Chungju held out for dozens of years.

Under those circumstances Mongol concluded that it would be the most effective way of achieving Koryo conquest to get the submission of its ruler. In 1250 a seaborne attack was mounted by Mongol on Koryo. The Mongols landed on the whole of the southwestern coast of the Korean Peninsula and cut the supply lines for the Koryo rulers from south. The ruler of Koryo was so weak-kneed as to send the Crown Prince hurriedly to the court of Mongol as a sign of submission. For about ten years since relations between Koryo and Mongol were not strained.

Such peace was broken in February 1270 when Mongol moved its troops to occupy the area north of Chabiryong (Sohung, North Hwanghae Province) and established Tongnyong-*bu* in Sogyong. Seized with a fear, the feudal rulers of Koryo overthrew the military regime and accepted the demands of Mongol by disarming the defense corps of Kanghwa Island. Patriotic soldiers of that corps rose in mutiny and rallied under the command of Gen. Pe Chung Son and Ro Yong Hi. Their slogan was "Unite! All Patriots!"

The rebels dispossessed the aristocrats on the island and crossed the sea to reach Chindo Island aboard over 1,000 ships, where they built a fortress. That island became their staging base, from where they placed 30 odd islands under control. In concert with the resistance movement on the mainland, they hit hard the flanks of the enemy force.

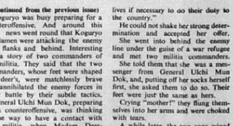
Meanwhile the Mongols stationed on the southern coast of the Korean Peninsula drafted local inhabitants for the building of naval vessels to be used for an invasion of Japan. Those shipyards became easy targets of rebel attack. Scores of ships were destroyed or sunk in a matter of four months.

The Mongols and their ally in Kaegyong undertook a major punitive operation in May 1271 against the patriotic Korean navy. The enemy mobilized 400 ships for that operation. The Korean patriots led by Gen. Kim Tong Jong had a series of fierce engagements with the enemy and moved their headquarters to Cheju Island, the southernmost island of Korea. Since the spring of 1272, the patriots quarantined the enemy ships and raided enemy forces in southern coast ports.

The most spectacular feat was performed in January, 1273 when the patriots mounted an assault on the enemy at Happo (South Kyongsang Province) and set fire on 32 ships and took numerous Mongols captive. In retaliation, the Mongols committed more than 160 ships and 10,000 troops and landed them on Cheju Island. The patriots thus laid down their lives heroically for the defense of their homeland.

This three-year heroic resistance went down on the history of the Korean people as the foremost anti-foreign aggressor event in the latter part of the 13th century. Thanks to these resistance actions, Koryo was able to remain independent.

(To be continued)



The base of the defense corps in Cheju Island

Legend

Madam Deer-footed (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Koguryo was busy preparing for a counteroffensive. And around this time news went round that Koguryo militiamen were attacking the enemy from flanks and behind. Interesting was a story of two commanders of the militia. They said that the two commanders, whose feet were shaped like deer's, were matchlessly brave and annihilated the enemy forces in every battle by their subtle tactics.

General Ulchi Mun Dok, preparing for a counteroffensive, was thinking of the way to have a contact with this militia, when Madam Deer-footed came and offered to undertake the task.

But he could not let the old woman do so as the enemy's watch was strict and she was wife of his respected teacher.

She protested, "Dear general, the country is now in a war. All people of this land, old and young, should fight the enemy, ready to give their lives if necessary to do their duty to the country."

He could not shake her strong determination and accepted her offer.

She went into behind the enemy line under the guise of a war refugee and met two militia commanders.

She told them that she was a messenger from General Ulchi Mun Dok, and, putting off her socks herself first, she asked them to do so. Their feet were just the same as hers.

Crying "mother!" they flung themselves into her arms and were choked with tears.

A while later, the two sons wiped away tears and started to tell her of their life of 20 years....

On the day of their separation from their mother the storm came and carried their boat to a shore, where they were saved by a fisherman. They grew up in his house.

As the days went by, they got wise and ambitious. He sent them to a celebrated scholar for study.

They learned literary and military arts with great zeal.

As soon as the Sui forces started their aggression in Koguryo they organized a militia and fought against the aggressors....

The madam felt heartily grateful to the fisherman for having brought them up so well.

She told them about the counteroffensive plan of General Ulchi Mun Dok and the task of the militia for the counteroffensive and said to them like this, "I hope you to fight well for your country, keeping it in mind that the task given to you is the one assigned by the general and your country."

At night a bonfire rose from somewhere in the widerness and then numerous flames went up all around, brightening up the dark sky. They were a signal for the Koguryo army's general counterattack. The two militia commanders led their units into among the enemy troops in battle array like lightning and cut them down to pieces.

This hard pressed the enemy troops fighting a hard battle against the main forces of Koguryo under the command of General Ulchi Mun Dok and put them to flight.

When the fleeing enemy started crossing the river, the general let loose the water dammed up upstream beforehand to drown enemy hordes.

Afterwards the two commanders remained in their service for national defence and their mother lived the rest of her life in Mt. Taesong with deer as her friends. (Concluded)

Do You Know?

Top Spinning

Top spinning is a traditional play of Korean children.

The Korean top is a toy that has a tapering brass-shod point on which it is made to spin by whipping.

It is usually made of such heavy and hard wood as birch, jujube and resinous part of pine.

There are different shapes of tops in Korea including conical *malpaengi* and cylindrical *changgopaengi*.

The whip is a well-trimmed tree branch some 50 cm long which is tied with a string 20 to 30 cm long.

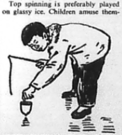
A player causes the top to spin on the ground or ice by unwinding the string wound around it and then continuously whips it to keep it in a whirl.

A good player keeps it spinning a long time at a place without shaking its head making a sweet sound.

Top spinning is preferably played on glassy ice. Children amuse themselves vying with each other in spinning tops long and making them produce good sound letting them fight one another and running races spinning them.

It is good for children's physical training in winter. It is also good for developing their wood-working craft and thinking.

Today top spinning is popular among the Korean children in winter.



DPRK Archer Comes 1st in Hungary

The DPRK archers scored good results and demonstrated the honour of Juche Korea at the International Archery Contests held in Hungary between June 23 and 24.

Kim Yong Gyun placed first at the men's contests.

girl Sok Chang Suk came first and Choe Sun Ok and Pak Sun Ok second and third at the women's junior contests.

A contests were participated in by many excellent archers from the DPRK, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Poland, France, Italy, Belgium and West Germany.

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (12)

Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School

The Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School which will meet the 32nd anniversary of its completion on October 12 this year, is the palace of bereaved children of revolutionaries. It stands at Mangyondae President Kim Il Sung loves.

The students of the school have been growing under the warm care extended by the President. He has paid parental attention to children's clothes, dormitories, study and food. Moreover he often visits the school on holidays and memorial days early in the morning. He checks children's school records and takes lunches with them and joins in their athletic meetings like the children's real father.

President Kim Il Sung said that the students of the school are bereaved children whose parents the most devoted patriots and revolutionaries, made sacrifices for the country's liberation and the Korean people's freedom. Thus, the children are treasures of the country whom the people always remember and love. He stressed that the teachers of the school must educate them well than they would if the children had their parents.

About 2,700 graduates left the school to become active members of the society in the past 30 years.

At first, the school had only two buildings with three work rooms, but now there are six buildings containing 20 work rooms.

It has various specimens such as stuffed specimens of tortoises and herons and a flatfish, weighing 126 kg and 2.15 metres long, which President Kim Il Sung himself sent them and about 700 botanical specimens.

Many kinds of instruments are provided there and in the playground are found modern equipment for physical education.

The students often visit sites of revolutionary battles and remember aflesh the will of their parents who dedicated their lives to the fatherland. They call on factories enterprises and cultural institutions for practical training and are also active in art appreciation to improve their artistic ability.

(To be continued)

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

June 27

- A friendship soccer match was held between the locomotive team of the DPRK and the Polish "Motor" team at the Moranbong Stadium.

The game ended 1:0 in favour of the host team.

- A delegation of the New Liberal Club of Japan headed by Kobayashi Masami, Member of the House of Representatives from the Club, Permanent Secretary of the Club, and Member of the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, arrived in Pyongyang for a visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.
- Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic, met Han Bong Chol, Ambassador of the DPRK to Somalia.

June 29

- Song Gi Tae, Ambassador of the DPRK to the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid a farewell call on Samora Moises Machel, President of Mozambique.

June 30

- A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Pang Tae Ryul left Pyongyang for a visit to Syria.
- A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Iwai Akira, General Secretary of the Committee and Adviser to the General Council of Japan Trade Unions, arrived in Pyongyang.

July 1

- The Pyongyang municipal soccer team had friendship mathes with the Polish "Motor" soccer team in Nampo.

The game ended 2:0 in favour of the Polish team.

- A government delegation of Grenada headed by Selwyn Strachan, Minister of Communications Works and Labour, arrived in Pyongyang.

July 2

- Volleyball teams of the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Soviet Union and Hungary arrived in Pyongyang to attend the International Men's Junior Friendship Volleyball Matches among Socialist Countries which will open July 5 in Wonsan.

July 3

- A delegation of the Foreign Mnistry of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Mok left Pyongyang for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic.

(KCNA)

World Bulletin

- The enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party was held.
- A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba was held.
- The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned States and the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation denounced the imperialists' intervention in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.
- The government of Guinea-Bissau nationalized private insurance companies.
- The Indian Council of Agricultural Research decided to set up new research centers.
- Ivory Coast drafted a special investment budget for 1979.
- A plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union opened in Moscow on June 27.

The meeting discussed the work of the Trade Union Organisations for implementing the decision of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and tasks put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the 16th Trade Union Congress of the Soviet Union.

- The Sandino National Liberation Front of Nicaragua announced the formation of the Provisional Democratic Government of Nicaragua.
- Moussa Traore was elected President of Mali.
- A monument to Nikolai Ostrovsky, the author of the novel "How the Steel was Tempered" has been erected in the Soviet Union.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa [illegible], Tokyo, Japan. Tel: [illegible]. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen ([illegible] cents)